

## Historic and Cultural

Historic and cultural resources are representative or symbolic of an area's history or prehistory. These resources are typically at least 40 or 50 years old and are significant in some way in terms of a historic event, person, or architectural style, or have the potential to contribute historical information. These resources must also retain sufficient integrity (i.e., be in good enough condition) to convey that historical significance. Cultural resources can also include be of traditional cultural or religious importance to Native American or other cultural groups.

This section documents known historic and cultural resources in the Bear Creek Parkway project area. These resources were identified through searches of the City's Historic Landmark listings, listings of the Washington Heritage Register and the National Register of Historic Places, and site files at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. These lists identify historic and cultural properties that have been previously identified and evaluated in the project area. No historic property survey was performed beyond a general field reconnaissance effort.

Should the project may be subject to permitting by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, it will require compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. When a preferred alternative is selected, the Section 106 process will be completed. This will include formal National Register eligibility evaluations of affected properties and formal consultations with the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and Native American tribes.

## ***Affected Environment***

The Redmond area has a long history of settlement and land use. Native American groups camped, fished, and gathered wild resources along the Sammamish River. Loggers and fur trappers moved into the area in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and began clearing trees and constructing a town – originally called Salmonberg because of the abundance of salmon in nearby rivers and streams. Lumber mills were built and in 1888 the railroad arrived in the town, bringing goods, people, and an outlet for the lumber industry. Redmond was incorporated in 1912 and the downtown area began to grow with saloons, hotels, blacksmith shops, and eventually a doctor's office and a school.

As the trees were depleted and the lumber industry declined in the 1920s, agriculture and dairy farming became the dominant activities for Redmond residents. Growth was slow during the depression years, but through the post-war years Redmond became linked to the larger area through new roads and particularly the Evergreen Point floating bridge in 1963. Residential development increased as did Redmond's high-tech, aerospace, and medical industries. Although Redmond is now a modern city, many of the places and buildings from its past still exist. The downtown area contains many structures from the turn of the century, when Redmond was a thriving logging community.

The City's policies regarding the identification, preservation, and enhancement of historic and cultural resources are outlined in the Historic and Cultural Resources Chapter of the RCP. These policies encourage the preservation of historic and cultural resources in order to maintain the Redmond community's unique character. The Key Historic Landmark program was developed to identify properties worthy of

protection under these policies. Key Historic Landmarks must meet all of the following criteria (Policy HC-A-2):

- “The structure or site is either 40 years old or is less than 40 years old but commemorates an important aspect of Redmond’s cultural history.
- The structure or site has an important connection to a historic person, historic event, or was designed or built by a notable builder, designer, or architect.
- The structure or site makes an important contribution to the visual character of Redmond due to its location or design.
- The site or structure possesses integrity of location or design.
- Buildings currently used as residences shall not be designated as Key Historic Landmarks.”

RCP policies state that archaeological sites, where known or discovered, shall be protected from the adverse impacts of development. All Historic Landmarks should be protected from demolition or inappropriate exterior modifications. Exceptions to this are allowed if there is no economically feasible alternative to demolition/alteration or if the building is unsafe. Adjacent development should also be consistent with historic and cultural resources. A Historic Design District guides new development and is intended to ensure it is integrated with the existing historic character.

The RCP also stipulates that if a Historic Landmark must be removed or modified, mitigation measures must be implemented. This can include interpretive signs, documentation of the structure, or incorporation of the structure and/or its materials into the new development.

Known historic and cultural resources in the project area include archaeological sites and historic buildings. There are no known historic roads, bridges, or entrances within the project area. To date, the Snoqualmie, Muckleshoot, and Tulalip Tribes have been contacted and no properties of traditional cultural or religious importance to these tribes have been identified (see letters in Appendix A). If any of these properties are identified during the planning process, the City will attempt to avoid or minimize impacts wherever possible.

### **Archaeological Sites**

There is one known archaeological site within the project area. Site 45KI-8 was recorded in 1966 as a “presumed” occupation site of unknown affiliation. Items from the site have been collected over the years and include a large basalt blade fragment, a crude stemmed point, two small leaf-shaped points, and a reported fluted point. The area has been greatly modified by channelization of the Sammamish River and Bear Creek and construction of the old Redmond Golf Course and the RTC water quality ponds.

### **Historic Buildings**

There are several known historic buildings in the project area. These are presented in Table 3.12 and Figure 3.9 (see previous *Recreation* section). Table 3.12 indicates whether the current structure is listed on the City, State, or National historic registers. Some structures may be eligible for listing even if they are not currently listed.

Other historic buildings in the project area include the King County maintenance shops and several warehouse structures along Cleveland Street (backing up to the railroad tracks). The Cleveland Street structures likely date to the turn of the century and may have been used for feed and lumber storage by the Redmond Trading Company. However, they have been altered through changes to the Cleveland Street facades and their internal layouts have also been changed. These structures no longer retain their historic integrity, so are not likely to be eligible for inclusion in the City, State, or National historic registers.

The King County maintenance shops were constructed between 1928 and the 1970s. Some of the original structures have either been removed or remodeled, and the remaining structures are in deteriorating condition and no longer convey their historic significance. Therefore these structures are unlikely to be eligible for inclusion in the City, State, or National historic registers.

**Table 3.12  
Historic Buildings**

<b>Building Number</b>	<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Redmond Key Historic Landmark</b>	<b>Washington Heritage Register</b>	<b>National Register of Historic Places</b>
1	Dudley Carter/Haida House Studio	7747 159 <sup>th</sup> Place NE	Yes	No	No
2	Justice White House/Redmond Hotel	7529 Leary Way	Yes	Eligible	Eligible for listing
3	Redmond Trading Company	7805 Leary Way	Yes	No	No
4	Bill Brown Saloon	7830 Leary Way	Yes	No	No
5	Redmond State Bank	7841 Leary Way	Yes	No	No
6	Skjarstad Boots and Shoes	7867 Leary Way	Eligible	No	No
7	Redmond Community Center/Odd Fellows Hall	7979 Leary Way	Yes	No	No
8	Wiley House	16244 Cleveland St.	Yes	No	No

## ***Environmental Impacts***

Impacts to historic and cultural resources can be direct – for example when all or a portion of a resource is acquired and converted to another use, or indirect – when the qualities that make a property historically significant are adversely impacted by some new condition (most often a new visual element, noise, or vibrations) so that it no longer maintains its ability to convey its significance. This section describes the impacts of the Bear Creek Parkway alternatives on historic and cultural resources.

### **No Action Alternative**

The No Action Alternative would have no impacts on historic and cultural resources.

### **Alternative 1**

Alternative 1 has the potential to impact Site 45KI-8. Subsurface cultural materials from this site could be present within the construction zone. There also could be other undocumented archaeological sites in the area, given Native Americans' known use of the Sammamish River. However, the likelihood that these deposits (if present) are intact is low, given the past use of the area as a golf course and the recent ground disturbances caused by RTC and the associated water quality ponds.

Alternative 1 would acquire some property from the Dudley Carter/Haida House Studio parcel to accommodate widening of 159th Place NE and intersection improvements at 159th Place NE and Leary Way. This acquisition would involve removing some trees and vegetation from the property. However, this would not affect the qualities of the property that qualify it for Historic Landmark status. Increased noise and glare due to the widening of 159th Place NE could impact the property.

### **Alternative 2**

Roadway construction under Alternative 2 would not impact any known historic or cultural resources. Excavation associated with construction of the proposed stormwater pond could affect Site 45KI-8, where subsurface artifacts could be encountered. Because the area of potential disturbance to this site would be much smaller than that of Alternative 1, the likelihood that impacts would occur is not expected to be great.

### **Alternative 3**

Roadway construction under Alternative 3 would not impact any known historic or cultural resources. Excavation associated with construction of the proposed stormwater pond could affect Site 45KI-8, where subsurface artifacts could be encountered. Because the area of potential disturbance to this site would be much smaller than that of Alternative 1, the likelihood that impacts would occur is not expected to be great.

### **Alternative 4**

Roadway construction under Alternative 4 would not impact any known historic or cultural resources. Excavation associated with construction of the proposed stormwater pond could affect Site 45KI-8, where subsurface artifacts could be encountered. Because the area of potential disturbance to this site would be much smaller than that of Alternative 1, the likelihood that impacts would occur is not expected to be great.

## ***Mitigation Measures***

Archaeological testing near Site 45KI-8 should occur prior to construction. If testing determines that there are intact subsurface deposits within the construction zone, these deposits should be further investigated through a program of data recovery. The Snoqualmie, Muckleshoot, and Tulalip tribes should be informed of the intent to perform any archaeological investigations and the results of those investigations.

Under any build alternative, if cultural remains are discovered during construction, all work in the area of the discovery should cease and the Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation should be contacted. The Snoqualmie, Muckleshoot, and Tulalip Tribes should also be notified of any discoveries.

## ***Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts***

There would be no significant unavoidable adverse impacts to historic and cultural resources.